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House.

INDIANAPOLIS has probably never had

a Mayor who knows absolutely so little

regarding the affairs of the city as Mayor

Sullivan, judging from his speeches and

letters.

PERHAPS City Attorney Bailey has ad-

vised Mayor Sullivan that, under the

new charter, the law requiring saloons

to close on legal holidays should be "lib-

erally construed."

The law makes Labor day equal in

dignity with the Fourth of July. Mayor

Sullivan's Board of Public Safety de-

grades the day by allowing the saloons

to keep open in violation of law. They

should be removed.

MINISTER CARL, of Denmark, who has

been notified in the back-ground,

comes suddenly forward and takes his

stand in the diplomatic front row, along

with Phelps, as a triumphant champion

of the American hog.

It may be that Governor Campbell is

waiting in Ohio to receive a trunkful of

money from the Cobden Club and their

allies, the agents of the foreign mer-

chants doing business in this country,

who reside in New York.

BEFORE the News became a Demo-

cratic organ, it was very vehement in

demanding the enforcement of "law as

law." Now it has not a word to say

concerning the flagrant violation of the

saloon-closing law on Labor day.

EX-MAYOR GRUBBS, in his letter to

Manager Taggart, denied certain state-

ments in the letter which he sent for

Mayor Sullivan regarding funds in the

treasury, and challenged him to give the

figures. Some time has elapsed, but no

response. Is it a back-down?

GEN. E. BURD GRUBB, United States

minister to Spain, is home on a vacation.

He says our reciprocity arrangement

with that country will save at least

\$2,000,000 a month of our bread-

stuffs and open a large field for the

exportation of American machinery.

The law of Indiana positively forbids

the sale of liquors on any legal holiday.

Labor day is a legal holiday, yet on

Monday last there was no order closing

the saloons, and they were open all day.

For this flagrant violation of law Mayor

Sullivan's Board of Public Safety is re-

sponsible. They should be removed.

A PROMINENT Democrat in Olean, N.

Y., Hon. C. S. Cary, recently declared

that he "would rather see a Republican

tidal-wave than to see Hill and Sheehan

successful in this epoch," and he added

that "these are the sentiments of thou-

sands of Democrats." Republicans in

New York are holding the same opinion.

At a time when Chicago specially

needs the good will of every city and

town in the country, the printing of a

three-column attack upon New York

city is very bad policy. And it may be

added that the practice of the papers of

one city belittling other cities is not

metropolitan, but rather a small-shop

rivalry.

If the saloon-closing law had ever

been violated on a legal holiday under a

Republican administration as it was on

last Labor day, how the News would

have raved about "the gang," "the cor-

rupt ringsters," "the incompetent chief

of police," etc. It would have had good

cause, too, for no such violation of law

ever occurred before. But now it is

silent.

The open, defiant and universal

violation of the saloon-closing law on

Labor day calls for the removal of the

Board of Public Safety. If they knew

the circumstances they were parties to

the violation of law. If they did not

know it, they are stupidly inefficient.

to defeat or put off a contract, the forc-

ing of which took \$27,000 from the gas

company in a year, were defeated on

his motion, and that he made the mo-

tion by which the contracts were

adopted. If this is what the News

meant by standing by the corporations,

the gas company probably wants no

more of it.

THE SOUTH'S GREAT INDUSTRY.

The report of the secretary of the

New Orleans Cotton Exchange shows

that the crop of the year 1890 was 8,632,-

567 bales, which was 1,341,275 bales

greater than the crop of the previous

year, which, to that date, was the largest

crop ever put upon the market. The re-

port emphasizes the fact that in spite of

all the efforts which have been made by

British and other capitalists to stimu-

late cotton-growing on a large scale in

India and other countries, the cotton

States of this Republic practically con-

tinue to supply the whole world with

the most valuable staple, which is used

more generally, for clothing than any

other material and, in fact, than all

other materials. Last year 5,778,822

bales were exported, while 2,632,023

bales were consumed by the United

States—the largest quantity ever

manufactured into goods in this country

by several hundred thousand bales. The

stock at the close of the cotton year,

Aug. 31, was 227,624 bales, or three times

the amount carried over a year earlier.

The large crop of cotton last year had a

very depressing effect upon the prices, and

the idea of curtailing production has

been discussed. The crop this year

promised to be larger than that of 1890

a few weeks ago, but during the past

month the weather has been unfavor-

able.

Another interesting feature in this re-

port is the growth of the cotton manu-

facturing industry in the Southern

States. The number of cotton-mills in

operation in the Southern States during

the year which ended with August was

287, having 40,718 looms and 1,839,710

spindles, and consuming 563,283 bales of

cotton. Georgia has the most spindles

of any State, 451,717, but North Carolina

the most mills, 107, with 429,445 spindles,

while, with 49 mills, South Carolina has

434,337 spindles. These three are the

leading cotton manufacturing States of

the South. The statistics show that the

Southern mills consumed 10.56 per cent.

more cotton during the last cotton year

than during the year which preceded.

The industry seems very prosperous, and

affords ground for the belief that cot-

ton manufacture are long will be a great

Southern industry. The North heartily

and sincerely congratulates the South

on its success thus far in cotton manu-

facturing and upon the great promise of

the future.

SULLIVAN AND LIGHT.

Two years ago many Republicans

voted for Mr. Sullivan because they

wanted reform, economy and business

methods in municipal affairs. Then

they did not so well understand as they

now do that the News is a Democratic

organ, and consequently they believed

its charges against Republican rule.

What is more strange, they seemed to

forget that real reform and Democracy

were hatched up in the same team. Since

that time they and many other con-

servative citizens have been impressed

with that fact.

Those who study the Sullivan regime

find its record to be, to put it mildly,

a series of blunders showing lack of busi-

ness capacity. Any particular depart-

ment's record will show it, but Sullivan-

ism in connection with the lighting of

the streets affords an illustration of the

general incapacity of the Democratic

regime of which his Honor the

Mayor has been the figure-head

for two years. During the last two

years of the Denny administration,

which the News denounced and mis-

represented in its well-known sediti-

ous manner, contracts were made

by which the cost of the lighting of

the streets was reduced from \$74,531 in 1887

to \$43,220 in 1888—a reduction of \$31,310,

or 43 per cent. One of these contracts

secured one hundred electric lights at

\$60 each, and additional lamps at \$81

each. The contract with the gas com-

pany secured a reduction per post from

\$25 to \$15. More than that, the making of

that contract practically carried with it

a reduction of lighting gas from the

then current price of \$2 per 1,000 feet to

\$1.25. So much for Republican rule and

light.

Now let us turn to Sullivan and light.

When the reform Mayor and the Demo-

cratic Council came in the Republican

contracts were yet in force. The Sulli-

van regime started out with a grand

flourish of trumpets. There were to be

reductions and efficiency all along the

line. The lighting question was taken

up at once. The Sullivan committee on

lighting was particularly vociferous in

its proclamations of what it would do.

It traveled and informed itself of what

other cities were paying, and con-

cerning the best systems. There were

no end of consultations with electric

Council and Board of Public Works to

the present time? This, and nothing

more: Indianapolis is paying \$105 per

light for electric lights against \$60 dur-

ing the much-laudered Republican

Denny regime. This is, as Mr. Mant-

lin was wont to declare, "the demitist

total" of the Sullivan achievement. On

one hundred lights this means that re-

form of the Sullivan trade-mark is cost-

ing the city \$4,500 more than the same